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taken up in the same manner, and the subject will be brought to the test of Christian principle, and many will unite to spread a growing sense of its follies and its enormities over the countries of the world, and the prophecy contained in this book will pass into effect and accomplishment by no other influence than the influence of its ordinary lessons on the hearts and consciences of individuals, and the measure will first be carried in one country by the control of general opinion, and the sacred fire of good-will to the children of men will spread itself through all climes, and through all latitudes; and thus by scriptural truth conveyed with power from one people to another, and taking its ample round among all the tribes and families of the earth, shall we arrive at the magnificent result of peace throughout all its provinces, and security in all its dwelling-places.

It is only by the extension of Christian principle that the atrocities of war will at length be swept away from it; and each of us in hastening the commencement of that blissful period in his own sphere, is doing all that in him lies to bring his own heart and the hearts of others, under the supreme influence of this principle. It is public opinion, which in the long run governs the world; and while I look with confidence to a gradual revolution in the state of public opinion from the omnipotence of gospel truth working its silent but effectual way through the families of mankind, yet I will not deny that much may be done to accelerate the advent of perpetual and universal peace *by a distinct body of men embarking their every talent, and their every acquirement in the prosecution of this as a distinct object.* This was the way in which, a few years ago, the British public were gained over to the cause of Africa. This is the way in which some of the other prophecies of the Bible are at this moment hastening to their accomplishment; and it is in this way, I apprehend, that the prophecy of peace may be indebted for its speedier fulfilment to the agency of men selecting this as the assigned field on which their philanthropy shall expatriate. Were each individual member of such a scheme to prosecute his own walk, and come forward with his own peculiar contribution, *the fruit of the united labors of all would be one of the finest collections of Christian eloquence, and of enlightened morals, and of sound political philosophy, that ever was presented to the world.* I could not fasten on another cause more fitted to call forth such a variety of talent, and to rally around it so many of the generous and accomplished sons of humanity, and to give each of them a devotedness and a power far beyond whatever could be sent into the hearts of enthusiasts by the mere impulse of literary ambition.

Let one take up the question of war in its principle, and make the full weight of his moral severity rest upon it, and upon all its abominations. Let another take up the question of war in its consequences, and bring his every power of graphical description to the task of presenting an awakened public with an impressive detail of its cruelties and its horrors. Let another neutralize the poetry of war, and dismantle it of all those bewitching splendors, which the hand of misguided genius has thrown over it. Let another teach the world a truer, and more magnanimous path to national glory, than any country of the world has yet walked in. Let another tell with irresistible argument, how the Christian ethics of a nation is at one with the Christian ethics of its humblest individual. Let another pour the light of modern speculation into the mysteries of trade, and prove that not a single war has been undertaken for any of its objects, where the millions and the millions more which were lavished on the cause, have not all been cheated away from us by the phantom of an imaginary interest. This may look to many like the Utopianism of a romantic anticipation; but I shall never despair of the cause of truth addressed to a Christian public, when the clear light of principle can be brought to every one of its

positions, and when its practical and conclusive establishment forms one of the most distinct of Heaven's prophecies — "that men shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks; and that nations shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

SOME QUESTIONS FOR CHRISTIANS TO ANSWER.— We all believe the gospel fitted and destined to do away the practice of war. Why has it not yet even begun to do it away? It has been in the world nearly two thousand years without abolishing it in a single country. Disciple of Christ, believer in his gospel as God's chosen remedy for this master evil of our race, how can you account for this fact? Why has it never begun in earnest to do away this custom? Where lies the blame? You surely cannot think it is in God or his gospel. Where then does it rest? Is it in Christians — in their neglect to apply the gospel aright for this purpose? If so, why are they, ninety-nine in a hundred, still slumbering over this subject after so many ages of blood? Will they never awake? Is the church of the Prince of Peace going to march in regiments straight into the millenium at the sound of fife and drum?

HOW GREAT ENTERPRISES ARISE.— God's hand has been distinctly seen in every enterprise, whether of Benevolence or Reform, that has accomplished important results for the welfare of mankind. Every general reader knows more or less about the origin of efforts for abolishing the Slave-trade, of Sunday Schools, Foreign and Domestic Missions, and Bible and Tract Societies. They sprang not so much from any one mind as from a multitude of kindred minds, often far distant from each other, divinely moved in the same direction towards a common end. Such facts, showing how God has been in all such movements, may well be regarded as an implicit assurance that he will in time crown them with decisive success.

It was thus with the cause of Peace. Long had good men in both hemispheres deplored the vast train of crimes and woes seen in the wars consequent on the first French Revolution; and even before, but especially soon after the battle of Waterloo, not a few in the Old World and the New began to inquire in earnest, must the sword devour forever? The real pioneer of this cause in modern times, was a pious layman in the city of New York; but in a few years some of the most gifted minds in both hemispheres were found, apparently without concert, or any knowledge of each other's views, moving in the same direction for the removal of this gigantic evil. There were such men as Noah Worcester and Channing in this country, and such minds in England as Chalmers, Bogue and Robert Hall, whose utterances clearly proved that the hand of God was in the movement, uniting good men through Christendom in efforts to abate and finally remove this terrible scourge.

JESUS CHRIST.— My kingdom is *not* of this world; if my kingdom *were* of this world, then would my servants fight.